

MEN AND WOMEN COMPARED;

OR
*THEIR MENTAL AND PHYSICAL
DIFFERENCES CONSIDERED.*

BY

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PRICE ONE PENNY.

London :

L. N. FOWLER, IMPERIAL BUILDINGS,
LUDGATE CIRCUS, E.C.

HUTCHINGS,
PRINTING WORKS,
UXBRIDGE.

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FOR what is man organized ?

The Creator's designs for man were evidently for him to subdue the earth and till it. To be lord of creation, as woman is queen of it. He was organized to take the lead, to be the responsible partner, and the father of the race. Having a predominance of the positive qualities, he is specially organized to cultivate land, raise stock, build ships, houses, bridges, railway docks, fortifications, to navigate the ocean, invent and make machinery, and do wholesale trading. To make and execute the laws. To study, write and explain philosophy and science, and teach mathematics, astronomy and chemistry. To try experiments, make patents and organize general business.

For what is woman organized ?

Woman is organized to act the gentler part of man's life-work, so as to be the counterpart to him. Although she can invent and teach, she was designed to take a feminine view of subjects, to see the opposite side ; to be a helpmate, to pacify, allay and exert a persuasive influence, and be a mother to the race. For her to lose a degree of this—her nature, would be the destroying of the most beautiful attributes that the Creator could design and organize for her.

What are the phrenological developments that characterize a man?

He has energy, spirit, determination, originality, pride, generating power, and inventive and constructive talent. His large perceptive and central faculties, give him his scientific mind.

What phrenological developments characterize a woman?

She has large parental attachment, connubial love, and domestic feeling. Patience, prudence, pliancy, and sympathy, help her to carry out her work. Large approbative and benevolence, which make her desirous of pleasing and making others happy. The elements of sagacity, economy, intuition, neatness, taste, and musical talent are large. She has prominent observing faculties, large individuality, giving memory of persons and things; large language, giving conversational power; large agreeableness and ideality, giving refinement and chastity; large spirituality, giving faith, sentiment and emotions; large hope, giving buoyancy of mind. She looks upon man as her protector, and, having larger veneration than combativeness, she prefers him to take the lead and shoulder the responsibilities.

What are man's physiological and physiognomical peculiarities?

The first are seen in his strong, bony, and muscular system, and his adaptability for action and locomotion. Physiognomically, he has a strongly-marked outline of person, a large chest, broad shoulders, is square built, has high cheek bones, with a confident, firm, energetic walk, and intelligent look.

For what is woman characterized physiologically and physiognomically?

She has a predominance of the mental, arterial, and nutritive temperaments ; hence, is organized on a higher key, and is more ardent, intense, susceptible, warm-hearted, impulsive, and excitable than man. Physiognomically, she has sloping shoulders, rotund form and face, penetrating eyes, with a kind, anxious, affectionate expression. She is smaller and more slender in every way, but finer and superior in quality of organization and nervous power. Her powers are finer, her nerve more delicate, her muscular strength and capacity for hard work, less.

In what does man show his power, and when is he in his element ?

Man is in his element when he is doing the harder, bolder, rougher, outdoor work of life, as a builder, farmer, machinist, explorer, hunter, miner, surgeon, surveyor, engineer, driver, wholesale merchant, sailor, officer, soldier, manufacturer, and overseer ; and shows his power when protecting and defending his family, home and property.

How does woman show her power, and when is she in her element ?

Her power lies in her refinement, elevation of mind, gentleness of manner. She is certainly in her element when she has her family around her, is giving them advice, and is superintending domestic work. She is queen of her house and household. She makes a capital nurse, doctor, musician, milliner, dressmaker, artist, writer, and speaker.

What are the proportions of an average man, and the coming man ?

His height is five feet seven inches. His weight is one hundred and sixty pounds. His chest measures

thirty-five inches. His head measures twenty-two inches. His relative weight of brain is forty-nine to fifty-four ounces. He has one hundred and thirty cubic inches of brain, and about one thousand three hundred and ninety cubic centimetres. The shoulders of the coming man ought to measure forty-seven inches. His chest ought to measure forty inches ; his weight to be thirteen stones, or one hundred and eighty-two pounds. His brain will probably measure about twenty-three inches, or two hundred cubic inches.

What are the proportions of an average woman ?

Her full height is five feet four inches. Her weight is eight stones, eight pounds, or one hundred and twenty pounds. Her chest measures thirty-one and a half inches. Her shoulders are thirty-eight. Her head measures twenty-one and a half inches. She has ninety to a hundred cubic inches of brain, and two hundred and fifty cubic centimetres. The shoulders of the coming woman will probably measure forty inches. Her head will measure twenty-two inches, her brain weight will be forty-nine to fifty ounces, or one hundred and thirty cubic inches, and one thousand three hundred and ninety cubic centimetres.

What are the comparative sizes and measures of the heads and brains of both men and women ?

M. Broca, of Paris, places the lowest limit of brain weight with human intelligence at thirty-seven ounces in males, and thirty ounces in females.

By consulting and comparing various weights of scientists and hatters, and from the most reliable sources, from those who after years of experience in observation, during which thousands of heads have been measured, we are able to form and unite into one interesting comparison a table which will show

the average hatter's sizes, with the average common measurements of a phrenologist and physiologist. When therefore a hundred cubic inches are spoken of as belonging to a man's head, and eighty cubic inches as belonging to a woman's, we know that the respective sizes are twenty-one and a half and twenty-one.

The average weight of a man's brain divested of its outer membrane, is estimated to weigh three pounds, or forty-eight ounces ; in woman, two pounds and three quarters, or forty-four ounces. When the average of a man's brain-weight is stated as being from forty-nine ounces, the outer membrane is also weighed.

The average male weights.				Average female weights.				
Size	cir.	cubic in.	c. cent.	Size	cir.	cubic in.	c. cent.	
7	22	130 to 145	1390	6	21	70 to 80	1250	
7 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	145 to 160	...	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	80 to 90	...	
7 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	160 to 175	...	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 to 100	...	
7 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	175 to 190	...	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	100 to 120	...	
8	23	190 to 210	...	7	22	130 to 145	...	

Thus, the comparative anatomy and physiology of the brain of man and woman show that the skull of the man has a greater capacity than that of the female ; and it is a noticeable fact that the difference in favour of man increases with civilization. Thus, we find that in savage nations, the native Australians, the bushmen, the negroes of Africa, and other low races, the skulls of men and women are much more alike in size than they are in Europeans. Vogt truly says, the lower the state of culture, the more similar are the occupations of the two sexes. It would appear from this fact that women, from some cause, have not availed themselves of the advantages of civilization as factors in brain-development to the same extent as man has ; or that among savages there is not that dissimilarity in mental work (as women have not only the care of the offspring, but have also to share—and that largely—in the husband's occupation

and toil) that is found among civilized nations, and that hence there is not the same necessity for a difference in brain-development. Many scientific men have shown by their observations that the average male brain weighs a little over forty-nine ounces, while the average female brain is a little over forty-four ounces, about five ounces less. The difference or proportion existing between the two is therefore as 100 : 90 ; or, according to Parchappe, 100 : 95. When we look at the matter in this way, the advantage is certainly in favour of man's superior craniological power ; but if we look at the facts in another, and possibly a more correct light, the advantage is rather on the other side, for relatively to the weight of the body in the two sexes, the difference, what there is, is in favour of woman : her body is shorter, and weighs less than his. Thus in man the weight of the brain to that of the body has been found to be an average of 1 : 36.50, while in woman it is 1 : 36.46, a difference of .04 in her favour. It is the absolute, rather than the relative, amount of gray matter (lying on the outside of the brain) that is to be considered in determining the brain power. It must, however, be borne in mind that the quantity of gray matter cannot always be positively affirmed from a determination of the size of the brain, though in general it can. A person, for instance, may have a large head and a large brain, and the cortical (or outer) substance be very thin ; and another person, with a smaller brain, may have the cortex so thick as to more than compensate for its smallness, which bears out Bastian's theory. These are of course exceptional cases, and generally the larger the brain, provided the quality is good, the greater the mental power. We have already seen that the power of a man's brain lies in a different locality to that of a woman's (when we describe a purely masculine man and a purely feminine woman). In man, the frontal and basilar regions are more developed than they are in woman, while hers is

more developed in the occipital region, and narrower laterally. It has been estimated that if we take the entire length of the brain as = 100, there will be found in woman 31.3 parts in front of the fissure of Rolando (which divides the brain into two unequal parts), while in man there will be 43.9 parts.

Taking all these things into account, it will be seen that there must be some dissimilarities in the minds of the two sexes. Nor do we wish to point to one as necessarily superior, but that they are different. And on this point every one will agree with us—at least every one who will take the trouble to reflect upon the matter.

We are constantly meeting these diversities, such as of perception, of reflection, of emotion, of intellect, and of will. "No one who cares most for woman's work cares one jot to prove or maintain that men's brains and women's brains are exactly alike or exactly equal. All that is asked is that the social and legal status of women should be such as to foster, not to suppress, any gift for art, literature, learning, or goodness, with which women may be endowed." These words of Mrs. Fawcett admirably express the attitude of most reasonable men and women on the "mental differences" between men and women which Professor G. J. Romanes humorously called attention to some time ago. Where man's nature has a blending of the feminine nature, many facts could be given where the father of the family was known to rock the cradle and amuse the baby better than the mother; and also cases where the woman who possessed a blending of the masculine nature attended to business in a superior way to her male relative.

But it would be a sad state of things for mankind if the mind in the two primary divisions of the human race were the same. It was not the Creator's inten-

tion that they should be. However, where the blending of points or circumstances calls out in the one or the other a superiority, we say, let that superiority be acknowledged.

At present we wish to direct special notice to the wise dissimilarity observable in mankind. We see clearly in the barbarous nations that the habits, work, and thoughts of women are almost identical with man's, and the difference in size and mental development is less than it is with civilized people. In civilized nations, however, we find a great variety in dress, in taste, in work, in general occupations, in manners, &c., that a difference in the lives and a distinction between the sexes is more noticeable. Admitting this difference, we believe that, although the education of a man and a woman for different purposes in life cannot be the same, still, the one is just as important as the other, and should be just as thorough. The two sexes move through paths that approach parallelism at some points of their course, but we cannot expect them to travel the same road, unless their brains and nervous systems reach a parallel in quality and proportion. When organization becomes of paramount importance, girls and boys will be educated according to their constitutions, rather than by the pet ideas of fond parents. Some boys are sent to Cambridge because it is fashionable, and considered the thing, whether they have the capacity or inclination for a scholastic course or not. And girls are often crammed with mathematics, because the latter are in the curriculum of the school, whether they understand the principles explained or not. Precious time will continue to be wasted until we can convert public opinion, school committees, commissioners of education, doting parents, and, above all, blind and ignorant persons who insist upon "the pound of flesh" and the "worth of their money," without first consulting or examining the mentality in

question that has to be worked upon. The world is, or professes to be, against cramming, but the system still goes on, worse and worse every year, and children are expected to know now what only maturer manhood and womanhood knew before.

How do men and women compare with each other in the general work of life?

Man and woman compare with each other by man being able to block out the work of life better than woman, but she can finish it better. Man can break the way, woman makes it smooth. Man can do wholesale business better than retail, while woman can do retail business better than wholesale. Man has more bone and muscle, more physical strength, more brain-power and grasp of mind, more inventive talent and originality of mind, than woman. Woman has more susceptibility, fineness of texture, readiness of thought, availability of mind, prophetic vision, and intuitive perception of truth, than man. All work is better done where the united efforts of both are given.

Mr. L. N. Fowler makes this comparison between the sexes. "Men and women are alike as far as original powers are concerned, and differ mainly in quality and quantity. Man is strong, woman is elastic; man is thoughtful, woman is emotional; man is inventive, woman is intuitive; man is positive, woman is negative; man is firm, woman is tenacious; man is liberal, woman is kind; man loves power, woman loves admiration; man wishes to be looked up to, woman wishes to look up to; man is methodical, woman is tasteful; man knows or thinks he does, woman believes and is sure; man thinks, woman considers; man respects, woman adores; man has pluck, woman has fortitude; man wholesales, woman retails; man has push, woman has patience; man rules by commands, woman rules by love; man is

philanthropic, woman is sympathetic ; man has judgment, woman has sagacity ; man has talent, woman has tact ; man makes the money, woman should take care of it ; man fathers the race, woman bears and takes care of it ; man takes the lead, woman guides ; man conquers by blows, woman conquers with smiles ; man is dignified, woman is affable ; man has passionate love, woman has conjugal love ; man has a strong temper, woman has a quick temper ; man speculates, woman calculates ; man was made in the image of God, woman was made in the image of both man and God ; man was created first and was made capsheaf of creation, woman was made last and is capsheaf of man ; man feels his superiority, woman feels her equality ; woman can do man's work and adapt herself to his sphere in life, as well as he can do her work and adapt himself to her sphere."